

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

L. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Net total sales, 877,008  
Less returns and unsold copies, 19,133  
Net daily average, 29,234  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in  
my presence this 30th day of June, 1898.  
(Seal) N. P. FEIL,  
Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE SUMMER

Parties leaving the city for  
the summer can have The  
Bee sent to them regularly  
by notifying The Bee busi-  
ness office in person or by  
mail. The address will be  
changed as often as desired.

The "On to Havana" cry seems to be  
still in a strict quarantine.

Political state-making is an easy and  
usually harmless occupation, because  
usually state-breaking is almost sure to  
follow in its wake.

And now a British ship has been  
launched under the name of the "Fourth  
of July." Isn't that a rather sugges-  
tive name for our British consuls?

The Canadian Pacific railway an-  
nounces decreased earnings last week.  
This may be balanced partially by the  
fact that the American lines are earning  
more than usual.

If the bridge and terminal company  
wants to acquire the Winspear triangle  
from the city let it make a definite propo-  
sition that informs the taxpayers just  
what they are to get in return.

Uncle Sam is making arrangements to  
supply the deficiency in transatlantic  
travel by providing free tickets,  
with board included, for some 25,000  
destitute Spaniards in one excursion  
party.

The democrats of Minnesota have nomi-  
nated an army quartermaster for gov-  
ernor. It is expected he will do all the  
fighting for the party and furnish all  
the political ammunition, since the home  
supply is short.

A great deal of dust has been kicked  
up over the street sweeping machine,  
but that should not prevent the Board  
of Public Works from keeping up the  
work of street cleaning through the en-  
tire exposition season.

Republican clubs that renewed activi-  
ty for the recent league meeting should  
keep active right through till after elec-  
tion. The clubs can and should make  
themselves useful in prosecuting the  
campaign for republican victory.

The State Board of Health of Ken-  
tucky a few days ago placed a whole  
county under quarantine because there  
had been more than 100 cases of small  
pox in the county recently. It must be  
safer to go to Cuba than to remain in  
Kentucky.

The War department reported a few  
days ago that only a few of the states  
had filled their quota of troops under  
the second call, but anybody may learn  
by reading the local papers that every  
state in the union has not only filled its  
quota, but also exceeded the require-  
ment.

The outlawed police board has held  
another farcical session merely to let  
people know that it is still holding on  
by and with the aid of an injunction.  
It will be noticed that no action was  
taken by it to discipline any member of  
the fire or police force, for fear of  
counter injunction.

A county convention of democrats in  
Iowa denounced the republican adminis-  
tration for "not giving financial support  
to Letter in his efforts to assist the  
republican party in the present campaign  
in keeping up the price of wheat."  
Wonder if this is the best the democrats  
can do this year in the way of a de-  
nunciatory resolution for their plat-  
form?

Of course the two wings of the de-  
mocracy have become united in this era  
of good feeling, but one of the leading  
democratic newspapers of Iowa calls an  
Illinois man a "scurrilous old fellow who  
is serving as secretary of the 50-cent  
and dollar state central committee."  
All this because this self-appointed  
judge of true democrats called the  
sound money democrats "political bash-  
whackers." As an indication of har-  
mony in the democratic party this is  
not to be beat.

SPAIN SUES FOR PEACE.

The reports that Spain was formulat-  
ing a proposal for peace, which it would  
address directly to the government at  
Washington, have been confirmed by  
the official announcement that a mes-  
sage looking to the termination of the  
war and the settlement of terms of  
peace has been presented through the  
French ambassador to the United  
States.

This is the first necessary step to-  
ward the abandonment of the hostile  
relations existing between the two na-  
tions. It is an open admission by Spain  
of what was plain all along, that in  
spite of Spanish bravado it is unable to  
cope with the army and navy of the  
United States and that a continuance  
of the unequal contest means simply  
piling up disaster for the Spanish arms.

While the United States would not  
think of making the overtures for peace  
there is no reason why it cannot deal  
justly and even generously with humil-  
iated Spain. There is every reason to  
believe, therefore, that President Mc-  
Kinley and his advisers will encourage  
Spain in its disposition to make terms  
without further bloodshed or endangering  
of precious lives.

Having achieved more than it set out  
to accomplish and given the world a  
demonstration of the wonderful powers  
and energy of this country, not only in  
peace but in war, the United States  
can listen to the petition now presented  
by Spain without in the least lowering  
itself in the estimation of other nations.  
While there is no promise that the  
peace arrangements can be  
concluded except after protracted  
negotiations, it is to be hoped  
they may be carried forward  
with all possible speed so that the busi-  
ness uncertainty involved in the possi-  
bility of a renewal of hostilities may  
be quickly dispelled and the country be  
free to push forward unhindered upon  
the highway of prosperity it has en-  
tered under the guidance of President  
McKinley.

NOT A POPULAR LOAN.

It is officially announced from Wash-  
ington that the new war bonds have  
been allotted to over 300,000 persons in  
sums ranging from \$20 up. These fig-  
ures are heralded forth as proof posi-  
tive that the new loan is distributed  
among the masses of the American  
people and that the experiment of mak-  
ing a popular bond loan has proved a  
great success. There is nothing more  
deceptive, however, than figures, and in  
this instance the figures, carefully an-  
alyzed, refute the assumption that a  
bond issue can be popularized by cut-  
ting it up into small denominations.

The aggregate number of individual  
depositors in American savings banks  
exceeds 3,500,000. If it be true that  
300,000 different persons have invested  
in the war bonds, fully 90 per cent of  
the persons who have deposits in Ameri-  
can savings banks have failed to avail  
themselves of the privilege. Judging  
from the method pursued in this city in  
filling proposals for the new bonds, it is  
doubtful whether the 300,000 persons to  
whom allotments have been made repre-  
sent more than 100,000 actual bond  
buyers. In fact it is doubtful whether  
within ninety days after delivery the  
bonds will be in the hands of more than  
10,000 individual investors.

It is an open secret that the tactics  
employed by bankers and heavy capi-  
talists when former so-called popular  
bond issues were floated have been re-  
peated this time. Bidders who have no  
bank accounts or who are always ready  
to reciprocate bank favors have been  
induced to submit proposals for bonds  
over their names with the understand-  
ing that the purchase money would be  
advanced by their bankers, who would  
accommodate them after the award by  
taking the bonds promptly off their  
hands. This mode of absorbing the  
popular loan into the bank vaults could  
not have been prevented by the treas-  
ury, but it could have been readily fore-  
seen by congress and especially by ex-  
perienced financiers. In this instance,  
as on other occasions, it has been dem-  
onstrated conclusively that bond issues  
cannot be popularized in the sense of  
wide distribution among the masses.

As has time and again been pointed out  
by The Bee, the only way to popularize  
government loans is through the agency  
of postal savings banks. In which, in-  
stead of 300,000, several millions of peo-  
ple would place their savings at the dis-  
posal of the government and at lower  
interest than that guaranteed by the  
new bond issue.

TAXING FLOUR MIXTURES.

The requirement that all mixed flour  
be specially taxed is likely to be an un-  
popular feature of the new revenue law,  
because it makes no distinction between  
mixtures that are harmful and those  
that are wholesome. In fact, no very  
good way of making this distinction has  
as yet been brought to the attention of  
legislators, since there is disagreement  
among specialists as to the merits of  
food mixtures.

The effect of the law taxing flour  
mixtures is to bring discredit upon all  
flour which has been adulterated with  
an inferior grade and thus to enhance  
the value of unadulterated flour. The use  
of corn meal ground fine to cheapen wheat  
flour has become common and the mak-  
ers of pure wheat flour rightly contend  
that this mixture should not be sold as  
pure flour. They will hardly claim that  
it is unhealthful or worse, but it is not  
as good for all purposes as the pure  
product and consumers ought not to be  
deceived.

But the law as it stands will compel  
the makers of various highly valued  
special brands of flour, especially buck-  
wheat flour and its preparations, to pay  
taxes on their output. Some of these  
preparations are in such good standing  
that stamps will not cause people to  
change their opinion regarding them.  
The result will be that the revenue  
stamps on mixed flour cannot be taken  
to indicate impurity or something to be  
shunned, the sale of mixed flour will  
go on as before, the larger part of the  
revenue from this source being derived  
from mixtures in demand because they  
are mixtures.

Until some one with authority that  
cannot be questioned decides what are  
good mixtures and what are bad ones  
and how to determine this absolutely

the prevention of injurious adulteration  
of flour by taxation is sure to be a diffi-  
cult matter.

WELCOME TO HOME BUILDERS.

Omaha extends a cordial welcome to  
the promoters of home ownership now  
assembling in this city. The United  
States League of Local Loan and Build-  
ing Associations and its offspring, the  
Nebraska State league, represent the  
most successful form of such co-opera-  
tion. Both are representative of the  
best development of building loan prin-  
ciples, which found lodgment in the  
United States scarcely fifty years ago.

The growth of these co-operative as-  
sociations in half a century is surpassed  
only by the development of the trans-  
mississippi region. Prior to the civil war  
they were few in number and had at-  
tracted little more than neighborhood  
attention. Since the later 60s they have  
been multiplied and spread from  
Maine to California, from Minnesota to  
the Gulf. Today there are 7,500 associa-  
tions in operation, with a membership  
of 2,000,000 persons of both sexes.  
Their annual transactions exceed \$500,-  
000,000. Startling and almost incredible  
as these figures appear, they are no less  
convincing evidence of thrift than the  
statement that they have enabled half a  
million families to acquire homes of  
their own. It is not surprising, there-  
fore, that such splendid results should  
evoke commendation from the eminent  
statistician, Hon. Carroll D. Wright,  
commissioner of labor. "A business rep-  
resented by this great sum," he said, in  
a report to congress in 1893, "conducted  
quietly, with little or no advertising,  
shows that the common people, in their  
own ways, are quite competent to take  
care of their own savings."

The state and national leagues meet in  
a city of home owners. It is the pride  
and the boast of Omaha that its per-  
cent of home owners is not surpassed  
by any city in the land. The countless  
homes dotting hillsides and valleys, be-  
they the ornate castles of the well-to-do  
or the modest cottages of the toilers,  
are visible proof that the motto, "Every  
man his own landlord," has here an  
abiding place. Mutual associations have  
contributed substantially to the re-  
sult. Their representatives from this  
and other states are truly "at home"  
here and assured of a home welcome.

Four of a Kind.

When the first brief dispatch came an-  
nouncing the destruction of the Spanish  
fleet in Manila harbor without the loss of a  
man on our side, a high naval official ex-  
pressed decided disbelief of the latter state-  
ment. "Dewey may have achieved a great  
victory," he said, "but it is incredible that  
he could have burned or sunk the whole  
Spanish fleet without a single casualty."  
Yet it was so, and it has been in each  
of the brilliant naval victories we have  
gained since, except that in the destruction  
of Cervera's fleet, we lost one man. Not a  
single casualty in the engagement at Man-  
zanillo, nor one at Niue, in which, together,  
our ships destroyed twelve Spanish trans-  
ports and gunboats with a considerable loss  
of life to the enemy. These are the bril-  
liant pages in the next history of our navy.

Fortune Favors the Brave.

In many directions fortune is lavishing  
her favors on the United States. Not only  
are we fighting successful wars, but we  
will result in a great triumph for civiliza-  
tion, but the crop reports are among the  
most favorable ever received at this time  
of the year. The wheat yield will be the  
largest in the country's history. That of  
2,840,000 bushels, which was the average  
of the last five years, is only three years  
ago. In 1895, 1896 and 1897 the average  
crop of this country was 2,000,000,  
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farmer and usually when the farmer pros-  
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expected by their friends to keep an eye out  
for a chance to work the copper mines of  
Luzon when they shall have been captured  
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enduring basis. Straws do not always show  
the way the wind blows in breezy western  
centers like Butte, but it is occasionally in-  
teresting to observe how a fraction of the  
national wind is at work out there.

A MILITANT NATION.

The country's prompt response to the  
call for volunteers.  
Philadelphia Ledger.  
The report of the assistant adjutant gen-  
eral shows that 254,479 men have been must-  
ered into the federal service in the pending  
war. The full complement authorized is  
272,000, of which 61,000 are regulars and  
211,000 volunteers. About 23,000 (13,300  
regulars, 9,000 volunteers, 822 immunes and  
851 engineers) are required to complete the  
authorized quota. The promptitude with  
which this large army responded to the  
president's call has revealed the latent mili-  
tary spirit of the nation which has demon-  
strated that the country, which has culti-  
vated the arts of peace for a generation, is  
still strong for war if necessary. The  
period which has elapsed since the close of  
the civil war is the longest interval of peace  
we have enjoyed since the separation from  
Great Britain, but during this interval a  
generation of Americans was coming upon  
the scene which was to rival in military  
ardor and in military prowess the genera-  
tions that had gone before. We are fond  
of calling ours the most peaceful of nations,  
and yet we have had sixteen wars in our  
brief national life. Nearly as many Ameri-  
cans have been enlisted in the present war  
as were engaged on the American side in the  
war of the revolution. The total force  
summoned to the field in the revolution  
under many calls was 300,000. In two other  
wars the present call has been met. The  
army was exceeded—the war of 1812 with  
Great Britain and the civil war. The second  
war with Great Britain received the services  
of 576,000 men, a very serious burden for  
the country, which had scarcely recovered  
from the war of the revolution. In the  
war with Mexico 112,000 Americans were  
engaged, and thirteen years after its close  
the civil war broke out, in which 2,772,000  
unionists and an unknown number of con-  
federates participated. The minor wars of  
the country were with the Indians. During  
centuries we had 100,000 American Indians  
have been pitted against a very much larger  
number of Indians. The Florida Indian war  
continued in a desultory way as long as the  
revolutionary war, and more than 41,000  
Americans were in the field during the con-  
flict.

No Danger from the Kaiser.

There is said to be about 2,000,000 Ger-  
mans in the United States, and a very large  
proportion of the males among them are  
trained soldiers. These people are tak-

ing every opportunity to declare their  
loyalty to our government, and they furnish  
an excellent reason why Emperor William  
should avoid a war with this country.

More Precincts to Conquer.

Kansas City Star.  
The depression in Shafter's army seems to  
be caused by its inability to capture a  
Cuban province every day.

Just Like Every People.

Philadelphia Record.  
The Cuban insurgents who want to enter  
Santiago to see what is in it for them  
should not be too harshly judged for this  
propensity. They may be lacking in tact,  
but they have the making of successful an-  
nexionists in them.

One Gratifying Admission.

Chicago Post.  
Blanco admits that Santiago has fallen,  
but says that it does not amount to any-  
thing anyway. Nothing that Spain loses  
ever does amount to anything, according  
to the Spaniards. We incline to the be-  
lief that if they should lose the peninsula  
itself the official announcement would be  
to the effect that it was a mere trifle.

America's Aims.

Baltimore American.  
A foreign critic says that in half a cen-  
tury more the Americans can crush any  
people except the Spaniards, and then goes on  
to point out how they should take themselves  
that destiny. But the Americans do not  
want a destiny of crushing others. What  
influence the United States are fated to have  
on the destiny of the world will be in the  
direction of building up and civilizing. The  
conqueror on us in the present war  
has been the Spaniard. Congress, therefore,  
has a great purpose. What American ambi-  
tion aims to crush are not peoples, but false  
and tyrannical ideals of government and ancient  
standards.

The Dewey of Manzanillo.

New York Mail and Express.  
A notable exploit which ought not to be  
overshadowed by the glorious deeds of  
Dewey and Schley was that of Commander  
Todd and his little war fleet off Manzanillo  
on Monday. Three Spanish gunboats, three  
transports and a schooner were com-  
pletely destroyed, and with the usual re-  
sult, "no casualties." The fire from the  
gunboats and shore batteries failed to  
reach Commander Todd's vessels, and  
after completing the task assigned him he  
steamed away and made a report which for  
accuracy and taste exceeds that of the  
admiral himself.

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Indianapolis Journal.  
When the first brief dispatch came an-  
nouncing the destruction of the Spanish  
fleet in Manila harbor without the loss of a  
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NEW PATHS.

Practical Patriotism Opposed to Per-  
sonal Militarism.  
J. Sterling Morton in the Conservative.  
Emotional patriotism is blinding new  
paths for the American people. But  
practical patriotism deliberates. It is  
claimed by the former that the United States  
is just beginning to be known and respected  
by the nations of the earth and it attempts  
to make the achievements of Washington,  
Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton and Madison,  
in civil life and in military prowess, micro-  
scopic and hardly discernible down the  
avenue of a century and a quarter. The  
methods, policies, teachings and admonitions  
of the fathers of the American republic are  
declared to have been appropriate only for  
an infant government, but entirely obsolete  
and unadaptable to its posterity.

The sensational press and the inflam-  
matory oratory of the United States are now  
daily employed in belittling the past  
achievements of our country. The war of  
the revolution for the independence of the  
colonies is depicted by them as a most  
insignificant affair, while the war of 1812  
is still more intensely minimized, and the  
war with Mexico made utterly invisible.  
The civil war, however, which closed only  
in April, 1865, is admitted to have been  
a great war. The greatest conflict since the  
war of the revolution. The war of the  
independence of the United States, on the  
other, does not demand the highest  
ability and prowess of this country.  
Whether this Spanish war could have been  
averted by congress, had an endeavor been  
made for peace equal to that which has  
been put forth to find peace in battle,  
is a question that never will be discussed.  
It is enough to recall the fact that this war  
was entered into upon the ground of  
humanity.

The American government interposed to  
prevent the starvation of men, women and  
children who were in rebellion against the  
United States, but the army received no  
liberate declaration informed the world that  
this republic sought no new territory, that  
it desired no acquisition of domains by  
war or otherwise. The conflict, therefore,  
was instituted solely for the purpose of  
acting as a globe Samaritan among the na-  
tions of the globe. Nothing but benevolence  
and a desire to compel liberty for the  
Cubans actuated the McKinley administra-  
tion.

And yet there is a paroxysm of patriot-  
ism abroad in the land which wildly  
shrieks for the holding of all islands and  
other territory over which the flag of the  
United States has been raised. These  
sophisticated annexationists think that there  
are no other glories for a government than  
those which are to be obtained by mili-  
tarism. They forget that the United States  
for more than a hundred years has been  
respected by all the nations of the earth  
because of its peaceful and benevolent  
policy. The United States has been achiev-  
ing the beneficent victories of civilization and  
commerce. In that one century it has  
accomplished more for the human race and  
the welfare of the human race than any  
and all other governments put together.

The new paths pointed out are not safe  
to enter upon. But the victories of peace  
are peculiarly adapted to this form of gov-  
ernment. "Peace and good will to man" is  
the motto of the United States. And while  
the United States, physically, with its men  
and material, can equal on the battlefield  
and on the seas any of the nations of the  
earth, its great strength and usefulness are  
in its mental and moral forces. Its agri-  
culture, its manufacturing and commerce  
are the result of Christian civilization and  
the influence of its thought and its religion  
permeates the remotest sections of the  
earth.

Practical patriotism is not in favor of  
permanent militarism. Practical patriotism  
differs with emotional patriotism because  
the latter is inspired by the desire to  
conquer by force. The barbaric glory of  
war and the savagery of triumphs by arms  
are not alluring to the best minds and char-  
acters of modern times. Those great inter-  
national exhibitions for corporeal making,  
for wounding, for mutilating, called battlefields,  
are not the result of Christian civilization,  
but are the sporadic indications of the  
fact that the original savage and the  
prehistoric barbarian are not entirely bred  
out of the modern man. It is a sad fact  
that during the last half of the last decade  
of the nineteenth century humanity should  
have been setting its face against the  
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